NEW YORK DAILY THIRDYE, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1858

I points between CLEVELAND, DETRO!T and SUPERIOR The new and spiendid low-pressure steamers CITY OF ELEVELAND, J. M. Lundy, Master. ILLINOIS, John Fracer,

THURSDAY, August 2.
MONDAY, August 23.
THURSDAY, Septemb

TENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEYsans and Western Estroad, and a subject Railroad, and a subject Railroad, and a subject Railroad Railroad, and a subject Railroad Railroad

AND KULTE-REW-IURA TO FROM I DENCE, &c.—On and after Oct. 25, 1827, Train of the GOVIDENCE, HARTFORD and FIBHKILL RAILROAD III leave Hartford after the arrival there of the Express Train of a New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven and Hartford d Byringfield Railroads, which leaves New-York at 8 a. m. SAMUEL NOTE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On

mediate Stations.

OKLIAND FASSENGER, at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers-st., via Ptermont for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY FASSENGER at 4:00 p. m., for Newburgh, Middistown and Intermediate Stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 17, 1886.
Trains leave Depot corner of White and Centre-sta., New-York, at
6:15 p. m. White Plains Train stopping at all Stations.
Frains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-sw. New-York, at
8:16 a. m. Williamsbridge, train, stopping at all Stations.
8:26 a. m. Mall train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all Stations north.
11:50 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
11:50 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
4:60 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
4:60 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.
4:60 p. m. Dover Plains train, stopping at all Stations above
Williamsbridge.

Williamsbridge.

5:40 p. m. White Piains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:50 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

RETURNING—Leave Chesham Four Corners:

12:60 p. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plained all Stations, worth. . Mail train, stopping at Whinamers.

Mail train, stopping at Whinamers.

and all Stations morth.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

BFRING ...RRANGEMENT. 1858.
Commencing March 15, 1858.
ation in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 6th-av.;

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-St. and station; entrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:20, 8 a.m. (ex.), 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:30 and 4:20 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8 a.m. (ex.), 12:45, 5:10 (ex.), 3:30 and 4:20 p. m. For Milford. Strafford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20 p. m. For Norwalk, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Boston, 7:20, 8 (ex.) a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Boston, 8:a. m. (ex.), 3:10 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and For Boston, 8:a. m. (ex.), 3:10 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and and an analysis of the properties of th

For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:10 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Sparingfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:10 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut Rives to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 3:10 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For Sanal Railroad, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For Household Bailroad, 8 a. m. For Naugatuck Bailroad, 8 a. m. and 3 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 4:20 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSET CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m.; fare \$3. Through Tickets soid for Ginchans and the West, and for Estimors. Washington, Norbick, &c.; and through basessee checked to Washington in 8 a.m. and 6. in brains.

J. W. WOODRUFF Assistant Superintendent.

No bargace will be received for any train unless delivered and sheeked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittaburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Gaiena and Chicago, Ili.;
Prankfork, Lexinction and Louisville, Sy. Terre Haute, Madison,
Lafayette and Indianapoits, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Beliefontsine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus,
Zanceville, Massilion and Woostey, Ohio; also, with the steam
maket boots from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and
Unclinnia.

packet boats from and to New-Orleans, at. Boths, Boatsvias Officeinnasi.

Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-meuticned piaces in the West.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and comfortable route between the Fast and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 30 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 48 HOURS.
Fare as low as any other route.
See band-bills in the botels of this city.
Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the affice of the FENNEYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 2 Astor House, Broadway.

JEDERTY 1, 1886.

January 1, 1856.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic sities with Western, North-western and South-western States by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittsburgh with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with the steamers to all port on the North-western Later-making the most direct, chesp and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN FHILADELITHIA and PITTSBUKGH.
Plays CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Cape, Books, 175 cents P
Dry Goods (in boxes, baies and trunks). Drugs (in boxes and baies), Feathers, Furs, &c.

BY CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Cape, Books, 175 cents P
Dry Goods (in boxes, baies and trunks). Drugs (in boxes and baies), Feathers, Furs, &c.

BY CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), 100 B.

Feltz, Eastward, &c.

PRING CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), 100 B.

Fourn R CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), 100 B.

FOURN CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork (in casks or boxes Eastward), Lard and Lard (October P)

Booth, &c.

Flour P ptb. until further notice.

Oil. Name, cod and, ormal tay,

Booth, &c. bb. until further notice.

Grans P 100 R until further notice.

Corros Phase, not exceeding 500 B weight, until further

COTTON— I has, not expecting 500 in weight, until further motion.

In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, he particular to mark the package "Via Pennaylwans Rallwad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road of Philadelphia of Philadelphia White the Agents of this Road of Philadelphia of Philadelphia — Harris, Wormley, & Co., Homphia, Yenn.;

I. F. Sars & Co., St. Louis; F. G. O' Really & Co., Evanceville, Ind.; Dumenill. Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Dumenill. Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Pumenill. Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Pumenill. Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Pumenill. Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Pumenill. Bell & Co., No. 54 Kniby et., Buston; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kniby et., Buston; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kniby et., Buston; Leech & Co., No. 74 Aster House, New York, and No. 1 South Williams t., New York, and No. 1 South Williams the No. 1 South Williams to the No. 1 South Williams to the No. 1 South Williams to the No. 1 So

CLUSHING RAILROAD-Leaves Fulton Marof by steamer iche at 6:35, 7:50 and 10 a. m., and 1. The cars leave Flushing. I. I., at 8:45, 8 and 10 and 6 p. m., meeting and exchanging pessengers at Hunter's Foint. Through in 50 minutes. Face W.M. M. SMITH, Receiver.

Aledical.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cares Rhen matism, Neuralgia &c. Cured John Livingston, esq., No. 120 West 14th-st. Sold by BARNES & PARK, 15 Park row. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Piles, Paralysis, Pains, Scalde and Burns. Cured Gen. Welch

Scrofuls, Frost, Corns, &c. Cured Mrs. Dr. Ething-verything failed, of Rheumatism of fifteen years. Sold

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OH, cures Stiff

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL is a great Hair Restorative. Cures Stiff Neck, Swellings. &c. Ask John Livingston, seq. Editor of Law Magazine, No. 120 West 16th-st., ured of Stiff Neck.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

PREVARED BY DR. SARVORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
Is one of the best Pursaive and Liver Medicines now before the
public, that acts as a Cathor Mr. caster, milder, and more effects at
than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathor-the a
Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to oject its morbid unstter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus
excamplishing two purposes effects ally, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathor-tie. It
externethes the gratem at the same time that it purges it; and

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Gold-st. (near Matden-lane), New York-Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Drugaists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the test advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs generally executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

Water Cure.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ESTAB-LISHMENT, at Florence, Mass. (three miles from the Northampton Depot). Price, \$12 per week.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons claims against JOSEPH BLACKBURN, late of the City of ork, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with worsh having claims against JOSEPH BLACKBURN, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouch-ers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of Samuel Auld, No. 22 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of December, 1857. j8 lawSmS ELIZABETH BLACKBURN Administratrix.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—HENRY E PARNSWORTH, plaintiff, against STEPHEN WHIPLE, NORMAN R. DOUGLASS and THOMAS DOUGLASS, Defendants.—Beammons for money demand on contract.—To the Defendants, STEPHEN WHIPLE and NORMAN R. DOUGLASS: You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, on the 6th day of May, 1888, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-street, is said ity, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail in answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and three dollars and thirty-six cents, with kictrest from the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, bedde the coate of this action.—Dated May 3, 1858.

JAMES B. SILKMAN, Flahniff's Attorney, my8 law6w5.

New-Pork Daily Tribune

MR. J. N. REYNOLDS ON THE TARIFF INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of May 25, speaking of the matter of the tariff, among other details, your Washington correspondent says:

"Of the eight thousand and odd dollars disbursed by the New-ye of the eight thousand and odd dollars disbursed by the New-Yes house Mr. D. M. Stone of The Journal of Commerce had \$3,500. J. N. Repnolds. President of the American Council, who carried the resolution favorable to the woolen interests, annual.

A telegraphic error, corrected for \$1,570, next day. While it gives me no embarrassment, I regret the necessity of having to notice this matter in the public press. Early in March, I appeared before the Committee at Washington. After some preliminary re-marks, the Committee courteously allowed me to make my swern statement in writing, which I did-I think in the very words of the following, though, from sudden and severe indisposition, I was not able to correct

the proof sheet: STATEMENT.—During the latter part of the year 1855 and the beginning of the year 1856, the matter of 1855 and the beginning of the year 1856, the matter of introducing into the country raw materials free of duty was very generally and wicely discussed. Regarding this coctrine as sound in a national point of view, and as highly essential to the prosperity of our manufacturing interest, without consultation with any particular interest, or with parties in any way connected with manufacturing companies, I prepared, proposed and carried through a political organization of which I was a member, the resolutions found below. I did this, in the first place, because I thought then, as I think now, the policy a wise one; and in the second place, because I hoped to embarrass the political action of the Republicans, who I thought then, as I think now, were willing to sacrifice the interests of the labor of the country, or at least to hold it subordinste to the

were willing to sacrifice the interests of the labor of the country, or at least to hold it subordinate to the contest of a fierce political campaign.

"AMERICAN MERTING.—At a meeting of the American party of the Tweifth Connect, in the Sixth Congressional District for the City and State of New York, held March 13, the following resistance were introduced by J. N. Reynolds, esq., duly considered, passed, and ordered to be signed by the President and published:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as we have been credibly informed that there is a bill about to be intreduced into Congress for the reduction of the revenue and other purposes, in which it is provided that all raw materials of every description that can be suppossible manner be made to enter into the manufactures of the country, shall be admitted free of duty; and resarding, as we do that this provision is highly beneficial to the farming interest, and is in accordance with a wise and enlarged American states one object that the provision is that play the presion our shores, and every wind that blows, should bring hiller the raw material from every purities of the calculus forms of meeting and skill of American with men into the various forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the various forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the various forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the calculus forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the calculus forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the calculus forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the calculus forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the calculus forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the americant of the calculus forms of meetinges—thus giving labor to the calculus forms of the first and paper of the calculus forms of meeting forms.

lied. Issoired. That the introduction of raw wool free of duty would to give the wool-growers of the country a steady and higher

myself the matter was entirely political. Our relations became intimate—I will not say confidential, because there was nothing to conceal. I think I have a tolerably correct knowledge of all Mr. Stone did, and I am sure not a word ever dropped from his lips in my presence, that had the slightest bearing toward improper influences on Members of Congress. I was pleased to find that the very idea was abhorrent to him, because, outside of the double dishonor, I had not the slightest confidence in the success of any such unlawful means. I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that public measures are thus carried through Congress. In so large a body now and then a corrupt member may exist; there was one scoundrel even among the Twelve of the olden time. But corruption, when it exists at all, burrows in narrow and dark circles.

rupsion, when it exists at all, burrows in narrow and dark circles.

I remember to have explained fully to Mr. Stone what my experience had been—that many years ago, at an early period of my life, I had presented a memorial to Congress in favor of an exploring expedition to the South Seas and Pacific Ocean. During two sessions I remained in Washington, without the slightest success; I could not get a committee even to look seriously at the matter. I found, as a general thing, members of Congress did not wish to take the touble on themselves to vote for measures their constituents did not already understand and approve. This inneed me to leave Washington and go to the country. I wrote, and got others to write, for the papers. Lyceums of natural history, philosophical societies and literary institutions took up the matter; the owners of whaleships saw their interests in the measure, and gave it their earnest support. I visited all sections of the country, delivered addresses, and got my memorial signed by the members of the Legislatures of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvanis, New Jesey, New York, Rhode Island, &c. After laboring thus for several years, I went back to Congress, and, without having a single new argument in my favor. I found the measure strong, and was Congress, and, without having a single new argument in my favor, I found the measure strong, and was able to carry it through, against a reluctant Execu-tive and an unwilling and stubborn Secretary of the

tive and an unwilling and stubborn Secretary of the Navy.

In like manner I recommended Mr. Stone to follow up his labors: to discuss the measure before the country; to print and widely circulate everything that would throw light upon the subject; to give, widecast among the wool-growers the statistics of England, France and ether countries whose wool-growers have been as much benefited by a similar policy; to send suitable persons to the wool-growing districts, to see, converse with and lay before the people having a direct interest in the matter the whole merits of the case, showing that the interests of the wool-growers and manufacturers, when fully understood, were one and the same; and in like manner how the introduction, free of duty, of all raw materials not produced in sufficient quantities in the country pass at once into the hands of laborers, and contribute largely to the wealth of the nation.

Exactly fifteen hundred (\$1,500) of Mr. Stone s money was spent under my exclusive direction, but not a dollar of it in compensation to myself! nor so much as a cocktail or plate of oysters to a member of Congress! while if I had had a few hundred dollars more at my disposal I could have made a good use of it, as I certainly should have insisted on sending an intelligent agent into at least one more wooling obstrict in Onio.

I believe now that it was to the unremitting, earnes and legitimate, frank, bold and honest efforts of Mr. Stone aided by an intelligent Press, and some able

some aided by an intelligent Press, and some able members of Congress, that the measure on its own merits passed—a measure of vast importance to the labor of the country, marred only by the reduction of duty on iron and some other leading articles of home

of the transactions of the Boston house, which occurred at a subsequent session, I am wholly ignorant. I never-saw or spoke to one of the Walcott partners, nor do I believe that the measure was bought through Congress, and that if the truth can be shicited it will be found that the amount stated, if expended at all, was exacted, paid and received under pretended arrangements which never existed, and had in fact nightence in passing the measure—in a word, a fraud influence in passing the measure—in a word, a fra The above is a copy of my written testimony be The above is a copy of my written testimony before the Committee. It leaves me nothing to regret, take back or desire to qualify. I was neither agent, counsel nor lobby member. It suited my purpose to cooperate with Mr. Stone during the political campaign in which I was then actively engaged. The resolutions which I prepared and passed through the American organization preceded and did not follow my cooperation with Mr. Stone. The whole disgraceful exhibition of the Walcott fraud took place at a subsebilition of the Cangrass, the knowledge of which, quent Session of Congress, the knowledge of which, in common with the community at large, I first learned through the public press.

J. N. REYNOLDS. through the public press.
No. 12 Clinton place, May 26, 1858.

Bayard Taylor in Southern Europe.

No. LV.

THE CAVERNS, MOUNTAINS, AND LAB-YRINTHS OF CRETE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HERACLEON, OF CANDIA, CRETE,)

March 1, 1858. The village of Melidoni, where we stopped on the afternoon of our departure from Rhithymnos, lies in the midst of a very beautiful and fertile valley, between Mount Ida and a group of barren hills, on the coast. It was a very flourishing place before the Revolution, but is now for the most part a heap of ruins. The houses are built on a flat foundation of solid rock. We threaded the narrow lanes to a sort of café, where a group of lazy villagers were collected, and waited while Hadji Bey went off to summen the Governor. The latter came after a while, looking flushed and bewildered; he had been drunk, and was trying to appear as if he had not been. He was quite a young man, and a brother of one of the Pasha's secretaries. He immediately breated us to coffee of burnt barley, and then conducted us to his house, which had an upper room, dry and tolerably decent. It was too late to visit the celebrated grotto of Melidoni, which is in the side of a mountain to the westward, so I went upon the house-top, and succeeded in getting a sketch of Mount Ida, between the showers of rain. It rose in one splendid, sweeping peak of unbroken snow, from a base of lower summits, girdling the central cone. Under these, again, were bare and bleak masses, glooming blue and purple in the shadows of heavy clouds, while Ida shone with an angry luster in the streaks of sunset light which came and went, as we gazed. This was our only near view of the glorious mountain, though we afterward scaled many of its rugged buttresses.

Ismail Bey, the Governor, gave us a good dinner in the evening, with many apologies that he could not entertain us more worthily. The Greek priest and some subordinate officials came to pay their respects, and the former very courteous'y assisted the servants in waiting upon the table. His own fare was confined to olives and some of our caviar, but he drank his share of the wine, and heaped our plates with the forbidden flesh. We had already given up eating ham, except in a raw state, out of

starved whenever we last any of it sooked. Noticing that he looked with a longing eye at the wine, François offered him a glass. He had previously declined, like a good Mussulman, but this time he said, "If you will not report it at Khania," and swallowed the beverage with great satisfaction. The most genial and fraternal spirit pervaded the party, and there was every evidence of the truth of what I had heard—that the Christians and Turks of Crete, in the villages, live together in the most amicable manner. It is not always easy to distinguish them, outwardly. Many of the Turks have Christian names, and even have their children baptized by the Christian pricets. There is none of that bitterness of feeling between them which exists in other parts of the Ottoman Empire. In the course of the evening, the priest asked me: "Did your Brilliancies come to Crete in your own steamer, or did you hire one of the Austrians !" The Governor gave us his own bed, and retired to lodge in a friend's house.

He was very anxious that I should take his portrait, and I could do no less than comply, in the norning. The likeness was admitted by all the vilagers to be very good, but he was greatly disappointed because I did not represent his light-blue andercoat, which was covered by another of a darker color! His secretary, a Christian, stood near me, and very kindly suggested what colors I should use. Some drawings of seaports which he had made were pasted on the walls, and, thinking that he might have some little talent that way, I explained to him that his houses should be made with upright lines, or they would appear to be tumbling down; but no, he knew better, the houses were right. He knew all about drawing, and nobody could teach him anything.

We walked up to the cave in the rain, accom panied by three or four of the villagers. Notwithstanding the entrance is in full view from the valley, they lost their way in climbing the mountain. The grotto of Melidoni is said to be almost equal, in extent and beauty, to that of Antiparce. It was dedicated of old to the Tallean Hermes, in an inscription which is said still to exist, near the entrance, although I looked in vain for it. In modern times, it has obtained a melancholy notoriety from the fate of the inhabitants of Melidoni, who took refuge in it during the rebellion against the Turks. In 1822, when Hussein Bey marched upon the village, the inhabitants, to the number of three hundred, took refuge in the cave, taking with them their valuables, and provisions sufficient for six months. The entrance is so narrow and steep that they were perfectly secured against an attack, and

the Turks, in their first attempt, lost twenty-five men. Finding that they refused submission on any terms, Hussein Bey ordered a quantity of combustibles to be brought to the entrance and set on fire. The smoke, rolling into the cavern in immense volumes, drove the miserable fugitives inte the remeter chambers, where they lingered a little while longer, but were all eventually suffocated. The Turks waited some days, but still did not dare to enter, and a Greek captive was finally sent down, on the promise of his life being spared. The Turks then descended and plundered the bodies. A week afterward, three natives of the village stole into the cavern to see what had become of their friends and relatives. It is said that they were so overcome by the terrible spectacle, that two of them died within a few days. Years afterward, when the last vestiges of the insurrection had been suppressed, the Archbishop of Crete blessed the cavern, making it consecrated ground, and the bones of the victims were gathered together and partially covered up,

in the outer chamber. After crawling under the low arch of the enrance, we found ourselves at the top of a very steep and slippery plane, about fifty yards in depth. The descent was a matter requiring precaution, especially as the vaulted roof kept its level, and our wax tapers were more and more feeble in the yawning gloom. At last, we reached a level floor, and found ourselves in a vast elliptical hall, about eights feet in hight, and propped in the center by an enormous stalactitic pillar. On all sides, the stalactites hung like fluted curtains from the very roof, here sharp folds, but all on a scale of Titanic grandeur. As our eyes became accustomed to the gloom, the roof expanded into loftier arches, and through the Gothic portals opening on our left gleamed spectrally the pillars of deeper halls. Rounded bases of stalagmite arose on all sides, some almost within reach of the giant icicles which grew downward to meet them, while a few others had already touched, and resembled a water-spout, the column of which is about to part in the middle. Under these grand and silent arches, under the black banners of eter nal Night, lay heaped the mouldering skulls and bones of the poor Christians. They could not have

had a more appropriate sepulchre. Following our guides, we entered a smaller half, superbly hung with drapery of gleaming alabaster, and then, crawling along a low passage and down an almost perpendicular descent of about fifteen feet, found ourselves in the great hall of the cavern, which is 150 feet long and about 100 feet high. The rock is almost entirely hidden under the immense masses of stalactite, which here take the wildest and most startling forms. Indeed, as a specimen of stalactitic formation, the cavern surpasses anything which I have ever seen. The floor of the last hall is composed of large masses of rock which have failen from above, and descends rapidly to the further end, where there are three small chambers. Here the last of the victims perished, reached even there by the stifling fumes of sulphur and resin kindied at the mouth of the cave. Skulls rolled away under our feet, and on one of the stalagmites lay a long, thick braid of woman's hair. The atmosphere was heavy and stifling, and a sickening odor of mortality still exhaled from the ghastly remains. We returned to the entrance hall, and then explored another branch, which terminates in a deep pit, down which you see the fluted white curtains, fold falling behind fold-the roof, apparently, of still deeper balls, which have never yet been explored. Many of the largest stalactites were broken off by the earthquake which desolated Crete in October, 1856. Another beautiful appearance in this part of the cavern was that of a series of frozen eascades. falling in broad, thin sheets from the horizontal shelves of rock. Greatly as we were impressed by these wonders, however, we were not sorry when our exploration was at an end, and we could climb the slippery plane to daylight again. Ismail Bey had in the mean time killed a fine

turkey for us, and we were obliged to postpone our departure until it was cooked. The priest sgain ate with us, and complacently munched his olives while we attacked the succulent quarters of the fowl which the Governor laid before us. At noon, we started in the rain for Axos, the distance whereof from Melidoni it was impossible to ascertain, some saying it was two, some three, and some six bours. A violent discussion at once arese, and I

secording to Callimachus and St. Paul, they at least call themselves so. Our road, for some distance, led through a wild, broken, but remarkably fertile region, through orchards of immense olive, interspersed with clumps of plane and crab-trees, the former completely overgrown with gigantic grapevines. Some of the olive-trunks were full six feet in diameter, showing an age of from ten to fifteen centuries. The ground was strewed with hmbs, broken off by the snow. This foreible pruning, however, will rather benefit the trees than otherwise, as the people are in the habit of leaving them entirely to nature, when, by judicious pruning, their yield might be greatly increased. Seven years ago, the olive trees in Attica were so much injured by a cold Winter, that it was necessary to cut off all the tops. For two or three years, the people lost their crops, but now the trees produce as they have never done before. In the district of Melidoni, this Winter, upward of 12,000 sheep and goats perished from the cold. We at last came upon the large, rapid river of

Axos, the "rapidum Creta venienus Oazen" of Virgil, which we were obliged to ford twice. Passing a picturesque fountain, shaded by plane-trees, we climbed a steep, rocky hill to the village of Gharazo. This place, which is celebrated for the beauty of its women, contained many fine old ruined buildings, apparently of the Venetian time. The greatly to our disappointment. We stopped at the ouse of the captain of the village, where Hadji Bey wished us to halt for the night, as the rain was increasing, but the captain cruelly said to him: "I wish you would pay me for the last time you were here." I determined to push on to Axos, but as everybody gave us a different direction, we were obliged to hire a villager as guide. Hadji Bey was rather disconsolate at the prospect, and sang no more of his doleful songs of love that day. We now commenced ascending the northern spurs of Ida, and the scenery was of the wildest and grandest kind, though dreary enough in the pelting rain, which increased every hour. All the steep mountain slopes, far and near, were covered with vineyards, which produce the excellent red Cretan wine. There are fortunes to be made by some one who has enterprise and skill enough to undertake the business of properly preparing and exporting the wines of Crete.

The vines, I learned, are much more exempt from disease than in Greece and the Ionian Islands. They are subject, however, to the ravages of a cater pillar, for the expulsion of which, when all other means have failed, a singular superstition is employed. The insects are formally summoned to appear before the judicial tribunal of the district, in order to be tried for their trespasses, and the fear of a legal prosecution, it is believed, will cause them to cease at once from their ravages! If this be true, caterpillars are the most sagacious of vermin. In some parts of Crete, a not less singular remedy is applied. It is one of those peculiar customs which most travelers, like the historian Gibbon, express "in the decent obscurity of a learned language;" but I do not know why I should not say that the remedy consists in an immodest exposure on the part of the women, whereat the worms are so shocked that they drop from the vines, wriggle themselves into the earth, and are seen no more. After riding for nearly two hours along a lofty

comb, we approached the wild gorge once crowned

by the ancient Axos, through scattering groves of

fine eak-trees. The only ruins in the modern vil-

lage are a Byzantine chapel and some Roman brick-

work, but there is a small fragment of Cyclopean

wall on the summit above. We rode at once to the

captain of the village, who invited us into his house,

or rather den, for it was a long, low pile of stones, heaped against a rock, without window or chimney The interior was divided into several compart ments, some for beasts and some for men-the former being more comfortable than the latter. We crept into the dark hovel, where we were at least secure against the rain, except such as came through two holes in the roof, out of which a por tion of the smoke escaped. The captain, an old Christian, dirty enough to be a saint of the Greek kindled a fire to dry our wet clothes, giving us the alternative of either being blinded by the smoke or returning into the rain. Finally, the wet wood burned into coals, François fried some eggs, the vidage supplied excellent wine, and we made our hermitage as endurable as possible. The captain, whom we were obliged to invite to dinner, made inroads upon our stock of caviar, the only thing he dared eat. He had a spacious bedroom, which we hoped to occupy; but he had not yet learned Turkish hospitality, and we were obliged to sleep in the kitchen, with the rain trickling through the roof upon our heads. A number of the villagers came furing the evening, to stare at us, and ask questions. We endeavored to get some information from them respecting the road to Heracleon, but finally gave up the attempt in despair. François completely lost his patience, and protested that in the whole course of his life he had never lodged in such holes, or been brought into contact with such a rascally set of people. St. Paul, referring to the Cretan poet Epimenedes, says: "One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said, The Cretans are alway liars, evil beasts, slow bellies. This witness is true." It is just as true at the present day, as applied to the Cretan Christians, and to many, but not all, of the Turks. Perhaps it was this phrase which gave rise to the paradox in logic, whereby the philosophers were sorely puzzled: Epimenedes says the Cretans are all liars. But Epimenedes is a Cretan; therefore Epimenedes ies. Therefore the Cretans speak the truth. Therefore Epimenedes speaks the truth." I scarcely know which has disgusted me more, during this trip-the beastly manner of life of the Cretans and their filthy bodily habits, or their brazen falsehood and egregious vanity.

In the morning, it rained as before, but I was de termined to leave Axes, even if we had to take refuge in a similar den. The muleteers, nevertheless, refused to stir. "Kill us, if you like," they said. "but we will not move in such weather." gave them until noon to decide, declaring that I should then take a mule, ride to Heracleon, and return for them with half a dozen Albanian soldiers. François, however, employed the more potent argument of a jug of wine, and, in proportion as they grew wet within, they became indifferent to the wes without. At noon, they were ready. The villagers brought us a great number of coins, Greek, Roman, Arabic and Venetian; they were mostly obliterated, but I succeeded in finding some copper pieces with the symbols of ancient Axos upon them. The captain demanded an exorbitant price for the are of his house, and the quarrel which ensued made us regret again that we were not among the Turks. We had engaged a man as guide to the eext village of Kamariotes, and when we were about to start, he coolly turned to the villagers and consideration for Hadji Bey, who was nearly became convinced that if the Cretans are not hars, lasked: "Which way must I got I never was

there but once, and that was in the night" He had previously told us that he knew every step of th We passed through the gap behind Axes, and then turned eastward into the heart of the wild.

barren mountains. It was no road, but a stony ladder, which we traversed, and any animal but a Cre tan mule would have broken his neck in the first half mile. We kept along one of the spure of Ida, near the hne of snow, through a dreary wilderness, for two hours, when we reached the next village. It was a miserable, foriorn place, and the lance be tween the houses were so deep in snow that it was mpossible to pass through them. We learned owever, that there was another place, called As terakia, three or four miles further, and determined to push on. Upon hearing this announcement, Hadji Bey, whose whining love-plaints had already been seaked out of him, became desperate. "I forbid you," he shouted to François; "I have charge of the Beyzadehs, and they shall stop here!" laughed, turned our mules' heads, and went on whietling. Looking back, after we had gone half a mile, we saw the Hadji and the baggage mules fol owing us in sad, funereal procession. After cress ing another ridge, a long, cheerful valley, aprinkled with proves of noble cake, brought us to Asterakis -"The Little Star," but a more appropriate name would be "The Little Dunghill."

We went into the captain's house. The ares room was a stable, containing two asses and four pigs. Through this we reached a small, window ess den, where two of the ancient Musee were baking bread, while a sick man lay upon a floor, under a heap of thorny furze. The women seem ingry at our intrusion, and I sent François to seel other lodgings, but he soon returned, saying that this was a palace compared to the other dwellings. The captain, who was very anxious that we should stay, gave his commands, and the tragic Muses immediately became comic, in their cheerfulness. We gave some advice to the sick man, who had a viclent cold, with some fever, but the women said:
"It is no use giving him anything; if he don't get
well, he will die." They baked their bread in a small oven, heated with dry broom and furze. The neighbors came in to witness our dinner, and par-take of our caviar, which was an unheard-of delicacy in those parts. They were a lively, goodhumored set, but had the same fatal inability to answer a question. I asked one how far it was to Heracleen, but he answered that he had never been there in all his life.

We were now, fortunately, within an easy day's journey of this place, and when yesterday merning dawned with a lowering sky, but without rain, w encountered no opposition from our guard and at tendants. The road led over wild mountain ridges for some miles, when we struck upon the basilike dromos, or Royal Road, from Rhithymnos to this place. It is an old Venetian way, roughly paved in parts, so that the rugged mountain side is pref by the mules. At last, from a ridge at the foot of Stromboli, a conspicuous conical peak, we saw the sea sgain, and the warm, green plain of Candia, lying far below us. To the south-east, out of the plain, rose the dark, isolated mass of Mount Juktas, the sepulchre of Jupiter. Behind us, under the caves of the clouds, glimmered the snows of Ida, his birth-place. The remains of the tomb of the "Father of gods and men," who was worshiped in Crete as late as the eighth century, are still to be seen on the summit of Juktas-a parallelogram of bewn stones, eighty feet in length.

Eleven days of continuous rain had given ue a surfeit of Cretan travel, beside which the mountain roads were becoming impassable, and the streams too high to be forded. I therefore renounced my project of visiting the ruine of Gortyna, on the southern side of Meunt Ida. In themselves, the remains of the ancient city are insignificant, but in the adjacent mountain there is an excavation, known all over Crete as "The Labyrinth." We know that the famous labyrinth constructed by Dadalus was in the vicinity of Cacsus, the site of which is about three miles from this city, and plainly visible from its walls. There are numerous caves in the neighboring hills, which may Church, and with a long, venerable white beard, have given rise to the tradition; but the labyriath of Gortens is undoubtedly a work of art. It is great extent, and the exploration of it is a work of some danger, owing to the number and intricacy of the various passages. The English engineer at Rhithymnos, who explored it by means of a bag of chaff, which he scattered as he went, considers it to have been a quarry. The natives are frequently bewildered and lost in it, and hence they never enter it without fear. This place exhibits certainly all the characteristics of the fabulous labyrinth, except its location. On the latter ground, I believe antiquaries reject it entirely. The symbol on the coins of Gortyna is Europa and the bull, while those of Cnossus have a ground-plan of the labyrinth on the obverse. I procured one of the latter at

I have just learned that a splendid saropphages has been recently exhumed near Hierapetra (the ancient Hieraptyna), on the southern shore of the island. The sides contain bas reliefs representing the combat for the shield of Achilles. It was at Arvi, near the same place where the sarcophagus with the triumphal procession of Bacchus, now in the Museum at Oxford, was found. It would be a very easy matter, says my informant, to get posses sion of this interesting relic, and smuggle it out of the island. I mention this fact for the benefit of those specially interested in such matters. B. T.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The Eric (Pa.) Disputes says: On Thursday evening last a large and respectable number of the citizens of Harborcreek convened at the Greenwood School House, to take into consideration the recent demonstration on the part of the Buffalo and Eric Railroad in fact, but Eric and North East Railroad costensibly, to take from the public at large, and use for their own individual purposes, the highway in Harborcreek, the occupancy of which by the railroad company has, at an issue before the Supreme Court, been declared illegal and contrary to the provisions of its charter. After an expression of views on the part of those present, it was unanimously resolved to notify the railroad company that the citizens of Harborcreek would not railinquish the right to their highways, and that the company must remove the obstructions already placed upon them, and if they refused, the path-masters of the township were authorized to remove the road already graded from the public roads—the principal thoroughisares of the township. In compliance with this order the Road Commissioners of Harborcreek township notified the Brie and North East Railroad Company, through their President, of the determination of the people of Harborcreek township. They were informed that the E. and N. E. Railroad had nothing to do with it—that they should apply to the Buffalo and State Line Company, who were doing it, and were furnishing mea and money to make the change. On Wednesday the Road Commissioners notified the path-matters that the obstructions must be removed from the highways forthwith, whereupon a large number of responsible and respectable chizens appeared on the ground, and removed that part of the road obstructing the highway. On the same day, shortly after the road was demolished, the person having charge of the road immer. THE RAILROAD WAR .- The Erie (Pa.) Dispatel moved that part of the read obstructing the highway. On the same day, shortly after the road was demolished the person having charge of the road immediately set to work and commenced rebuilding it. We are not advised of what action will be taken in the premises, but we are confident that the obstruction will be removed by the citizens of Harborcreek as often as laid down by the railroad company. It see as though the railroad monopolists wish another was; if so, they are pursuing the right course to have their desires gratified.